

Evidentiary Document No. 5214.

Examination of Tong Ah Seong

Tong Ah Seong, worker at saw mill in Mengattal, duly sworn, states:-

I am 42 years of age, of Chinese nationality, and now living in Mengattal, where I am employed sawing timber.

I was a member of the guerrillas and took part in the rising of October, 1943. When I surrendered to the Japanese, they pardoned me on condition that I worked for them. I was made to do all kinds of work for them at Tuaran and Jesselton.

One day in February, 1944, the Japanese told me that I was to accompany them on an expedition they were making by boat. We left Jesselton in a motor-boat at night. There were about eight K.T. in the party, some soldiers, some native police, Bachee (an Interpreter), and a Suluk. The next morning we arrived at Mantanani Island. We went ashore in a bay in the south of the island. The motor-boat remained at anchor with a small party aboard. The rest of us proceeded up the coast on foot to Kg. Mantanani.

When we reached the kg., the headman and the inhabitants were summoned to a large building. Over a hundred of them came together. The Japanese then spoke to them. One of the Japanese read out a list of names. He said these were names of Suluk people who had taken part in the rising. Then the Japanese arrested all the men in the building and tied their hands behind their backs. Some of the Suluks managed to escape. While this was going on I saw one Suluk beheaded by Masuda, the interpreter.

We then went back to the boat, taking with us the Suluks we had arrested. I think there were 58 of them. We returned to Jesselton.

Soon after we had returned to Jesselton we set out again for Mantanani Island. On this second visit we reached the island late in the afternoon. We went on foot from the 'South Bay' to the kg. where we spent the night by the mosque. The next day was spent in searching the island. The Japanese were anxious to find a guerrilla named Lin Tin Fatt. In the afternoon we returned to South Bay and spent the night on the beach. The motor-boat was sent out to sea.

The next morning the Japanese divided their men into three parties to beat through the island. One party went up the west side of the island, another went up the

centre, and the third went up the eastern part of the island. I went with the eastern party. Yamakata was in command of it. Masuda the interpreter came with us, and some soldiers and two native police. I saw Bachee go with Shimizu's party.

My party had been going for about half an hour and was moving from the north towards the village, along a track, when we heard firing in a south-westerly direction. We were then about 200 yards from the kg. We hurried forward towards the sound of the firing. On the edge of the village near the mosque we found the women together in a building. They had hung up a white flag. Masuda the interpreter told me to remain and guard the women, and not let them go. No one else was left with me. The rest of my party went towards the firing. I could see people moving about at a place near the shore where the firing seemed to be, but it was about 400 yards away and I could not distinguish what was happening. I cannot remember clearly if there was machine-gun firing or rifle-fire. I heard some shots fired, which might have been pistol shots, some minutes after my party had gone. I stayed there guarding the women for a long time. I think it must have been about four hours, but I did not have a watch and cannot recall how long it was. Afterwards I heard that during this time the Japanese had taken some dead and wounded on to their boat.

At length the Japanese all arrived at the kg., bringing some rations with them. Bachee accompanied them. The Japanese ordered Bachee to collect all the gold rings and the money from the women. He handed them to me. Nine rings and about a hundred dollars in Japanese currency notes were collected. When I arrived back in Jesselton, Masuda the interpreter took these from me.

Masuda then gave the order that all the women were to be tied with their hands behind their backs. This was done and then a rope was put through the back of their arms, so that the women were all strung together. The ends of the rope were made fast to two pillars in the mosque. There were about twenty or thirty women thus tied up, and about four or five children with them.

Masuda told the women that Shimizu had ordered them to be shot because the Suluk people had killed Japanese. He spoke in Malay, which I understand. The women cried

Then the machine-gun was fired into the women. The firing lasted only a few seconds. When it stopped some of the women were still alive. I saw the K.T. go forward and shoot the wounded with their pistols. Everyone who came on this second visit to Mantanani Island was present at the killing by the mosque, except for the two dead soldiers, the two wounded K.F., a small party of soldiers who were on board the ship, and

the native police who had been sent away just before the firing took place.

After the killing, Shimizu gave orders that the Kg. was to be burnt. When that was done we all went back to the boat which we reached just as it was getting dark. We then returned to Jesselton.

I never saw or heard of any Suluk in the island having fire arms.

I never saw any attack on the Japanese by the Suluks.

I do not know the names of any Suluk people who were killed on this occasion.

About three days after we had returned, the Japs went again to Mantanani Island, taking Bachee with them. I did not go this time. Bachee told me when he got back that he had seen the dead bodies of the women, and that they were smelling.

These are the names of the Japanese K.T. who came on the second trip, and whose names I can remember and can write. There are others I do not remember clearly. There was also Inaba, who was wounded. I cannot write his name in characters.

(Sino-Japanese characters)

These were all present at the killing at the mosque, except the second one (reading from the right) who had been wounded. I saw each of these men, except the second one, kill wounded women and children with pistols, after the machine-gunning at the mosque.

(Signed)

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) Interpreter.

SWORN before me, M.G. Dickson, Captain, No. 8. W.C.I.T. this fifteenth day of March, 1946, detailed to examine the above by the C-in-C ALFSEA.

The above characters represent Japanese names which may be anglicised as Shimizu, Kiuchi, Yaraketa, Kato, Kakimoto, Masuda. +

(Signed) R. Snelling, B/O. SEATIC.  
+ reading the characters from the right. CERTIFIED TRUE COPY  
(Signed) M.G. Dickson, 9.5.46.



Ex 1661-A  
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No 1

「トニアール・セオン」、訊問

「メンガツタル」、制衣工場、労働者「トニアール・セオン」正規ニ  
宣誓、上陳述ス。

私ハ四十二才、中華民國三國籍ヲ有シ、目下「メンガツタル」住ニ  
其處デ木挽トシテ働イテ耳ス。

私ハ「ゲリラ」隊、一員デアリマシテ、一九四三年十月、叛乱ニ参加  
致シマシタ。私が日本人ニ降伏シタ際彼等ハ私が彼等、爲ニ働ク  
ト云フ條件、下ニ私ヲ許シテマシタ。私ハ「アラント」ジエツセルトニ「凡  
ニ仕事ヲサセラレマシタ。

一九四四年二月、或ル日、日本人ガ、彼等ガ「ホー」トテ遠征ニ行ク、ニ私  
同伴スル竹竿デアリコトヲ私ニ告ゲマシタ。我々ハ夜中ニ「モイタホー」トテ  
「ジエツセルト」ヲ出發シマシタ。一行ニ六、七名、憲兵ガ居マシタ。又幾  
人カ、兵隊トエ人ノ警告、「バチー」（通譯）トスルク、人一名等デシ  
タ。羽立朝我々ハ「マシタナニ」島ニ着キマシタ。我々ハ島ノ南ノ湾カラ上  
陸シマシタ。「モイタホー」トテ投錨シテ数名ヲ船ニ残シ、残余ハ  
「マシタナニ」村ノ方ヘ徒歩デ海岸ヲ登リツテ行キマシタ。

我々ハ村ニ着キト首ニ長以下住民ヲ大キナ建物ニ召集シマシタ。

百名余ノ者ガ召集ニリマシタ。ソレカラ日本人ハ彼等ニ語シ、一人日本  
人ガ人名ガ簿ヲ讀ミ上ゲ、之等ガ叛乱ニ参加シタ「スルク」人ノ名

前デアルト申シマシタ。~~（スルク）人ハ何カ建物内ノ男子全員ヲ集メ、~~  
手ヲ後ニ縛リマシタ。~~（スルク）人ハ何カ建物内ノ男子全員ヲ集メ、~~

ノヲ見マシタ。ソレカラ我々ハ逮捕シタ「スルク」人ヲ連シテ「ボート」ヘ

戻リマシタ。私ハ彼等ハ五十八名居タト思ヒマス。我々ハ「ジエツセルト」  
ニ戻リマシタ。

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我々が「シエールト」ニ戻リテカラスケニ又「マニタニ」島へ向ケテ  
出發セシタ。此ノ二回固ニ行ツクトキニハ午後遲ノソノ島ニ到着シ  
タ。我々ハ徒歩デ「南湾」カラ村ヘ行き其處ニアル回教寺院ノ  
傍デ夜ヲ明カシマシタ。翌日ハ同島掃蕩ニ費シタ日本人ハ「シ  
チニアット」ト言フ名前ノ「ゲリラ」隊員ヲ探スノ夢中デシタ。  
午後、我々ハ「南湾」ニ戻リ海岸デ夜ヲ過シタ。「モータボート」洋  
ニ出シタ。

翌朝日本軍ハ島ヲ隅ナク探サントシテ隊員ヲ三ツノ隊ニ分ケシタ。  
一隊ハ島ノ西方ヘ、他、一隊ハ島ノ中央、ソノ第三隊ハ島ノ東方  
ヘ行キマシタ。私ハ東方隊ト一緒ニ行キマシタ。指揮官ハヤニタ  
デ通譯、増田ガ同行シ其、他數名ノ兵隊ト二名ノエ人ノ警官  
デシタ。私ハ「バチー」ガ清水隊ト同行スルヲ見マシタ。

私ノ隊ガ約三十分間前進シ北方カラ村ノ方ヘ向ツテ道傳ヒ  
移動シ、アツタ時南西方ニ當ツテ銃声ヲ聞キマシタ。我々ハ  
其ノ時村カラ二百ヤード許リノ所ニ居マシタガ、銃声ノシタ方ヘ馳  
出シマシタ。村外ノ回教寺院ニ近ク、ト或ル建物ノ中ニ女共ガ、  
カタツテキルヲ見ツケマシタ。彼女達ハ白旗ヲカケテキマシタ。  
通譯増田ハ私ニ殘ツテ其ノ女達ヲ監視シ且逃走サセナイヤラ  
ト言ヒマシタ。外ニ誰モ私ト一緒ニ殘サレセデシタ。私ノ隊、他、  
者達ハ發砲ノ場所ヘト出掛ケマシタ。私ハ發砲ガアツクト思ヘル海岸  
近クノ場所ニ當ツテ人々が右往左往シテキルヲ見マシタ。

No 2

然レシハ四百ヤード程離レテキタノデ何事ガ起ツテキルカ私ハ、  
ハッキリ解リマセデシタ。私ハ其處デ機關銃ガ發砲  
サレタノカ小銃ガツタノカハッキリ覺エテオリマセン。

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N03

私ハ私、隊が行ツテシツネカラ、数分後、数発銃砲  
ガ發射サレタヲ聞キマシタ。ソレハ「ピストル」が射  
タシタノデアツタカ元シマセン。私ハ女達ヲ見張り  
ナガラ永イ間其處ニ留ツテ牛マシタ。  
私ハ其處ニ四時間程モ居タカト思ヒマスガ、私  
ハ時計ヲ持タマセシマシタカラ、何時間デアツ  
タカヲ思ヒ出スモトハ出ヌマセン。  
後程、日本兵ハ此ノ間ニ死傷者数名ヲ「ボ  
ト」ニ運ニタコトヲ聞キマシタ。  
遂ニ日本兵ハ幾ラカノ食糧ヲ持ツテ金貝村  
ニ到着シマシタ。「バチ」モ一箱ニ居マシタ。  
日本人ハ「バチ」ニ女共カラ金、指環、金錢  
ヲ全部集メル様ニ命ジマシタ。  
彼ハ其等ヲ私ニ渡シマシタ。九ヶ、指環ト約  
百トルノ日本紙幣ガ集メテマシタ。  
私ガ「ジエウセルト」ニ戻ツタ時通譯ノ増田ハ  
之等ノ品ヲ私カラ受取りマシタ。  
ソレカラ増田ハ女達ヲ全部後午ニ縛ルヤウニ  
命令シマシタ。ソノ通りニサシ次ニ一本、綱ガ彼  
女達ノ腕ノウシロヲ通サシマシタ。ソレデ女共ハ  
皆一繋ギニサシタ。ソス。ソノ綱ノ端ハカノ回教  
寺院内ノ二本ノ柱ニ結ビツケテマシタ。  
其處デハ二三十人位ノ女達が此ノヤウニ縛リ上ゲ

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ラシタノデス。ソレヲ四人カ五人位、子供達モソノ女  
達ノ中ニ混ツテ居マシタ。  
増田ハ「スル」人が日本人ヲ殺シタ、テ女達ヲ銃殺スル  
ヤウ清水が命令シタト女達ニ申し渡しマシタ。  
増田ハ「マシ」語ヲ話シ私モソノ言葉が解リマ  
シタ。女達ハ泣キ叫ビマシタ。

ソレカウ機関銃が女達ノ中へ射テ込マシタ。ソノ發砲  
ハホソノ数秒間續イタキリデシタ。射撃が終ツタ時  
数人ノ女達ハ未ダ生きテ居マシタ。私ハ憲兵が進ン  
デ行ツテ彼等ノピストルヲ負傷者ヲ射ツノヲ見  
マシタ。此ノ二回目ニ「マシ」島へ來タ者ハ皆ソノ回  
教寺院際ノ殺戮ニ居合セマシタ。但シ二人、死ンタ兵  
隊ト二人、負傷シタ憲兵ト、船ニ乗タ少数ノ兵隊  
ノ一團ト、射撃が行ハレル寸前ニ其處ヲ立退カサ  
レタ土人ノ警告官ハ別デス。

殺戮ノ後、清水ハソノ村ヲ焼拂フヤウニ命令シマ  
シタ。ソレガ済ミデカラ私達ハボートヘ引返シマシタ。  
私達ハ引返シガ丁度暗クナリカケタ時ボートノ處に着  
キマシタ。ソレカウ私達ハ「ジエリヤルト」ニ歸リマシタ。  
私ハ島ハ「スル」人が一人ヲモ火器ヲ持ツテ来ルヲ  
見タリ聞イタリシタコトハ全然アリマセン。

Nov

私ハ「スル」人が日本人ヲ一回ヲモ龍襲撃スルノ  
ヲ見タコトハ決シテアリマセン。